Farm and Garden

MAKING ALFALFA HAY.

servation and practice rather than from a written lescription. The first and second crops of each season need to be cured with especial care, or they will certain; mold in the stack. Beginners need to beware of this point. The knack to be acquired is that of curing the hay sufficient to be assured of its keeping tweet in the stack without becoming so day as to shed its leaves in the handling. This cannot possibly be accomplished by ouring fully in the swath. A method much practiced is to rake the alfalfa while quice green into windrows, where while quite green into windrows, where it is allowed to stand until ready for the The allowed to stand that ready for the stack. This process makes very money, but where a large acreage is to be taken care of it is too slow and expensive. A "alfa may be cared with entire success in the windrow, but it is important, when cured in this way, that there be ample facilities for postfact to the stack were rapidly when should be rut on the first appearance of bloom, as experiments have proved its nucritive ratio to be considerably higher at that age than later on.

"Every farmer should plant from one-half to an acre-according to the size of his farm-with potatoes over and above what may be required for family use, even the tereant farmer; it is, indeed, a heaviless landlord who will not give his tenant a half acre for will not give his tenant a half acre for his own use. Highly fertilized and well cutilizated, from this area can be taken potatess sufficient than at the average yearly selling price, will pay every cent of lax on the average farm. Sweet corn, anywhere within ten niles of a canning factory is a good ready money crop, and comes in at a seesan of the year when farmers have little line to convert him pade cash. Three ton, is 140 per sere, equal to circley bushels of shelled field corn, and is increased with much less labor. The process will pay the blacksmith's bill and shoe bill, provided good shoes are bought; make it a specialty to buy MEDIN TO KIND SPECIEP,"

It is not our intention here to give details as to management. We only mean to say something about "keeping sheep." The flock master cannot "keep sheep" and at the same time sel value of the poorest, he again flock he says to himself. There is a customer," and he feels that he must sell, no matter what he gets. A sale has to be made to keep up appearances, for he is engaged in the sheep business and Loust be doing something. Now, if

whipped to Chicago to the same com-mission bouse, and I have since August 1 been returned 24 cents for every pound, which, I think, proves that washing butter is not necessary to pro-

James Cheeseman, a noted dairy nuthority and one of the most skilled butter-makers of the east, takes this butter-makers of the east, takes this view of the question in an exchange:

"The object of washing is to remove buttermilk and to firm the butter before removing from the churn. Whether it shall be washed or not, the buttermaker and the tastes of customers must geside.

reside.

*It will depend a little on the kind of workroom used. If a separator is used and sweet cream butter made (whether salted or not) for daily delivery, it is better to finish off with a brine wash.

using about one pint of water for every pound of butter in the churn. The cover should be replaced and the churn turned a dozen times by hand."

sterilizing milk in small quanticles for young children was recently described by the Unized States department of agriculture. The apparatus consists of an ordinary tin bucket in which is placed an inverted pie pan with perforated bottom. This bucket is partially filled with water. Vessels containing the milk are placed in this water, restring on the inverted pie pan. These way be glass bottles or small fruit at, the mouths of which are closed filly clean cotton. A thermometer is

of the bucket. Sufficient water must The conversion of a heavy mass of alfalfa into a choice quality of hay is an operation, says B. F. Stuart in Arid America, calling for no small degree of the degrees fairenheld is reached. Then skill and experience. But the process in one to be learned by intelligent observation and practice rather than from a written description. The first and proceed crops of each season need to be cured with especial case, or they will certain modd in the stack. Beginners need to be useful to the stack of curing the hay sufficient to be assured of its keeping ing the temperature. Do not hear higher than 150 degrees or the milk will be than 155 degrees or the milk will be injured.

PROPITABLE BUTTER MAKING. I think that it will make every one

Can't you see that if you judiclously put some of the cheap grain into your cows now, the 20-cent butter, that it will make will now you better than any other farm product?

If you should so prefer you can let a creamery do the making for you, but the profits of this plan will depend ergely on your own capabilities as a butter maker.

I hear some say, "But my milk will not produce near five pounds of butter to the hundred." Perhaps you do not know how much

It could be made to produce, for you may not be getting the butter all out The Bubcock test will tell you what per cent. of butter it ought to yield, and it is your dury to your own interest to employ a method of cream extraction that will give you practically all the butter for

The old careless way of setting the milk in pans and crocks in the kitchen. pantry will not do this, nor will it resub in butter of good quality and fla-

vor.

The dairy room must be entirely sep-The dairy room must be enthren sep-arated from the living apartments, and means taken to secure all the cream. This can be accomplished by correctly practicing the cold deep setting or Swedish system, and if practiced in a

good portable creamery many economies and conveniences will result.

Whether your method be by cold deep setting of the milk, or extraction by the hand separator, keep the whole process, including the butter making entirely apart from the kitchen. If you don't your butter may now on't your butter may not bring more

than a shilling a pound.

Hear constantly is mind above at things that after you have secured good cows and feed them scientifically, and practice all the arts of fine butter making, you still may not be making money because your skim milk is too rich.

tember, 1896.

GRAIN OF BUTTER.

A correspondent desires to know what grain in butter is which now counts for so much in the selling value, and how is it produced. Grain is the peculiar granular, almost crystalline, appearance which butter with perfect

I think that it will make every one
who owns cows a better dairyman to
sit down and compare the present price
of butter with that of other farm products.

What to recu. He speaks of these in
detail, and we condense a few of his
suggestions. Too much expectation is
based upon blood and too little upon
treatment. If you are going to neglect
your hogs and let them shift for themdieds.

It is not necessary here to make quotations on grain, vegenables and pork, common agricultural products, for we all know how low they are, but let us think a moment on butter.

Butter that has any decent quality about it at all is in most localities bringing not less than 20 cents per pound and it should be accounted poor milk that will yield less than five pounds of notice to the hundred weight. the five litters of poorest pigs and fut-ten them for market. Then select five young sows from the five mothers that raised the litters of best pigs. Keep an old sow as long as she continues to raise good litters of pigs. In se-lecting a male look at the pig before you examine the pedigree or ask the price. These should be secondary con-siderations.

for bees to fly they leave the hive very in the bottom, with the edges slightly early in the morning, and if the hive should be closed during their absence, wide back of the ditch on the same they will follow and annoy the driver level with the floor on which the cow and team. Every exit for a bee should be securely closed. Their fly entrances in my stable the manger is also

be secured so that they may not jostle always furnish a harbor for rats, together. If the frames are those with fixed distances and glued down with propolis and have not recently been handled, they need not be disturbed— they will not strike together. If the they will not strike together. If the weather should be warm, put on the second story above the brood nest with little or no division between them, and nail together so that no farring by the wheels going into deep ruts will part them. Bees have been moved thirty-five miles in this way. The hives should be loaded on the wagon so that the frames shall be crosswise of it for safety; the wagon should be loaded before any horses are attached. When the destination is reached put them where they are to remain and leave a short time until quiet is restored and then remove the wire screen quiety. The same principle is involved as when beef are moved by wagon, they should be prepared in the same way, but when put into the car there should be length wise of the car in lieu of crosswise as in a wagon. The hives should be prepared as wagon. The hives should be prepared in the same way, but when put into the car there should be length wise of the car in lieu of crosswise as in a wagon. The hives should be prepared as wagon. The property together with straw was an authority, that young steers are soon to outweigh in the favor of meat dealers the beauty builtons of the two-year-old to outweigh in the favor of meat dealers the heavy bullocks of tirree or four years old. The well-fed two-year-old to outweigh in the favor of meat dealers and butchers than any other. It cuts up to greatest advantage on the block, many say, and epictures ask for it. The latter fact is noted here with the fact in mind that their tastes will degenerate. Feed-that their tastes will dege making, you still may not be making money because your skim milk is too rich.

It is very important to think upon and act in these facts now at the beginning of winter, when butter making is so far ahead of other farm interest in point of profit.—George N. Newell, in Nebraska Farmer.

PROPAGATING BERRY BUSHES.

Thayer's Berry Bulletin For Septacked securely together with straw. Thayer's Berry Bulletin For Sep- packed securely together with straw.

A good cement floor gives satisfaction and in the long run is as cheap a floor as can be put in. Now is a good time to put in such a floor, or at least to figure on doing it a little later when

top, turning our straight edge over, notched side up, so that it will be just full to the top. It will be necessary to use a trowel around the edges and in the corners.

In order to prevent horses slipping on it we make grooves four inches apart and something over one-half inch deep, for a distance of about two feet at the rear part of the stalls. These are made by laying down a broom handle, tapping it until it beds one-half its diameter, then move four inches and repeat, thus making parallel grooves four inches apart. We also make these grooves running the other way in front

ten them for market. Then select five youing sows from the five mothers that raised the litters of best pigs. Keep an old sow as long as she continues to raise good litters of pigs. In selecting a male look at the pig before you examine the pedigree or ask the price. These should be secondary considerations.

MOVING BRESS.

The evening before the bees are to be removed, when they have all returned from the fields, they should be fastend in the hive. When it is sufficiently warm for bees to fly they leave the hive very early in the morning, and if the hive

and team. Every exit for a bee should be securely closed. Their fly entrances should be covered with a wire gauze to admit air so that the bees will not smother. If the weather is very warm while the bees are in transit, and they gather on the wire gauze, they may smother; a half should be taken and buckets of cold water dashed over them.

Previous to moving, the frames should be secured so that they may not jostle always furnish a harbor for rats.

THE PUTURE OF BARY RESE.

It is a growing opinion among many

COOPERATIVE CREAMERIES WITH- bought must be governed by circum-

Hook he says to himself, "there is a calculated by the page. A sale has to be made to keen up appearance, and has to be made to keen up appearance, and has been pushines and has been up appearance, and has been pushines and has been up appearance, the page to be a page to be the backberry and all one season. Souther plants one is emanged in the sheep business and has buildings and harms and lorsed and make the page to business and has buildings and harms and lorsed and make the page to be a pag way see, at one year from the bodmarked of the basiness and there
makes the following on the association of the third of the control of the

grooves running the other way in front of the door where we lead the horses in. When a section is finished we carefully lift the stakes and move our edge piece over and stake it, and so continue until the floor is finished.

The Portland cement does not set as continue until the chart is finished.

The Portland cement does not set as each end of a row long enough to be set firmly in the ground and be two feet above the surface. Between the two No. 12 galvanized wire is stretched cant, A second wire, also from post to post, on the other side of the canes, holds them in position. The old canes are cut away as soon as through bearing, and new ones, as soon as tall enough, are slipped the two feet and in do not destroy it except in forisiden between the two No. 12 galvanized wire is stretched cant, A second wire, also from post to post, on the other side of the canes, holds them in position. The old canes are cut away as soon as throughly twice a day; this prevents

che hole. Chickens can drink but cannot og ten to the water, which remains of clear.

The moulting season for old stock is now well on. It is best to get rid of those which it is undesirable to keep and thereby save feed. Rush them into the content of the conte

too young. When varieties are new and scarce it may be economy to buy young stock. Some of the freer-growing apples and pears are large enough when two years old if grown from buds; but these fruits are usually set at three years from the bud or graft. Dwarf pears may be song the other on a board in the sun, or by standing on first on one side and then the other on a board in the sun, or by says set at one year from the bud.—Prof. L. H. Balley, in Bulletin 23.

BRAINS THE FARMER'S REMEDY.
Slipshod farming will never again pay in this country, if it ever did. It was not much trouble to farm fifty years are more again pay in this country, if it ever did. It was not much trouble to farm fifty years are more again pay in this country, if it ever did. It was not much trouble to farm fifty years are more again pay in this country, if it ever did. It was not much trouble to farm fifty years are more again pay in this country, if it ever did. It was not much trouble to farm fifty years are more again pay in this country, if it ever did. It was not much trouble to farm fifty years are more again pay in this country, if it ever did. It was not much trouble to farm fifty years are more again and they will absorb all the grain and they will absorb all the farmers whose orchards are infected with cut worms will the a small.

In connection with the subject of good conde, it may be suggested that wide in better condition and save horse flesh.

In connection with the subject of good conde, it may be suggested that wide in the supports as a way be suggested that wide in the transport of the hot in better condition and save horse flesh.

The farm that is covered with weeds in better condition and save horse flesh.

The farm that is covered with weeds in better condition and save horse flesh.

The farm that is covered with weeds the saveful points.

No. 1-From Grain and intermediate weet was points.

No. 1-From Orden and the west.

No. 1-From orden and in intermediate weet.

No. 1-From orden and in the response of the in better c

cows, sheep and swane we value. The results justify the directors in advising the use of potatoes when they are very cheap and plentiful. They should be cooked for swine, and for fattening cattle they can be fed either raw or cooked when given with hay, meal and other substances. Cowsin milk should be fed daily twenty-five pounds of washed raw potatoes. Try to be gracious to your friends and acquaintances, and if left alone to enter-tain any one who is perhaps not very amusing try and appear interested, and don't look bored and disagreeable. Attack that hafore many years of age.

The object of washing it is not remove the east, these this view of the question in an exchange. The object of washing it is no remove the removing from the churn. Whether have been additing maintain, almost crystalline, appearance when broken. It is the probable of "all-thouses" or "greated silled and the constitution which is defined and the tastes of customers must be stall be washed or one, it is butter-maker and the tastes of customers and all results for a great deal in modern and the tastes of customers and it counts for a great deal in modern and the tastes of customers and the customers and the tastes of customers and the customers and the tastes of customers and the customers

gathered, and worked and salted on the butter worker. Obstacles to preserving staln are over-churing, or the state of the pends upon the little particles of the wed on insections about four feet ter remaining intact and being partially kept apart by films of water of the legislation of being a partially kept apart by films of water of the legislation of being a partially kept apart by films of water of the legislation of butter very rapidly. A chief fault in otherwise good home dairy butter of topping, we stake down a scanding four or six inches wide, as there are many good, cleanly butter, we stake down a scanding four or six inches wide, as the real many good, cleanly butter, we stake down a scanding four or six inches wide, as the real many good, cleanly butter, we stake down a scanding four or six inches wide, as the real many good, cleanly butter, which is the concrete and one lead or one-half inches of concrete and one-half one-half inches of concrete and one-half one-half inches of concrete and one-half one-half inches of the particles of the particle

tons, or a blennial crop of about thirteen tons an acre in order to equal the profits of sugar best culture. On present evidence this yield seems highly probable, but, so far as known, has not yet been demonstrated."

NOTES IN SEASON.

A buttermaker kept an accurate individual account, and found that one of his cows produced two pounds a day, made the butter cost, all told, nine and a quarter cents a pound. Of course that the butter cost, all told, nine and a low price. But his record showed that this buteur from another cow cost, him 19 cents. He got rid of her. Every dairyman who is in the buttiness for profit should find out which class each of his rows belong to.

A trellis in use in Ohio for blackberry and raspherers bushes, in the property of the product and remained the process of cows will relate that the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the process of the common breeds of cows will relate the process of the proce

ones, as soon as tall enough, are slipped between the wires.

A cheap drinking fountain may be made from a tomato can. Bend in the ragged edge where it has been opened, make a small hole in the side, one-quarter of an inch from the edge; fill winn water, put a saucer over it and quickly livert both. The water will stand in the saucer constantly at the height of the hole. Chickens can drink but cannot get into the water, which remains clear.

The moulting season for old stock is



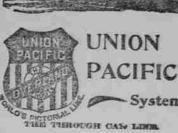
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Louis, Kansas City, Denver
and Ogden
From Chicago, Ornaha, St.
Louis, Kansas City, Denver
and Ogden
From Chicago, Omaha, St.
Louis, Kansas City, Denver
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Nephi, Sanpete Valley and
intermediate points
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DEPART: 7:00 a. m.

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unday. *Daily except Sunday.
*Daily except Sunday south of Junh. CITY TICKET OFFICE, 201 MAIN ST.

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Every time a face is puckered up in discontent and anger it deepens some ugty looking wrinkle. Every time a loving, west expression is there it leaves its unfailing impress on the face.

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